LISTING OF THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended) A method of improving the material quality of a defective semiconductor crystal material comprising the steps of:

amorphizing, partially or completely, a region of a defective semiconductor crystal material to form an amorphized region, said defective semiconductor crystal material comprising a heterostructure containing epitaxial growth-related defects and said amorphized region does not extend to a buried insulating layer within said defective semiconductor crystal material; and

thermally treating the amorphized region to recrystallize said partially or completely amorphized region forming a recrystallized region that has a reduced defect density, in terms of said epitaxial growth-related defects, as compared to the defective semiconductor crystal material.

Claim 2 (Cancelled)

Claim 3 (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 1 wherein the defective semiconductor crystal material comprising comprises a Si layer formed atop a SiGe alloy layer.

Claim 4 (Original) The method of Claim 3 wherein the Si layer is strained in a tensile manner, and the SiGe alloy layer is partially or completely relaxed.

Claim 5 (Original) The method of Claim 3 wherein the SiGe alloy layer is located atop a Ge resistant diffusion barrier layer.

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Claim 6 (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 1 wherein the defective semiconductor crystal material comprises a semiconductor selected from the group consisting of Si, Si, SiGe, SiGeC, SiC, Ge, GaAs, InP, InAs, silicon-on-insulators, and SiGe-on-insulators.

Claim 7 (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 1 wherein said amorphizing is carried out using energetic ions that are capable of forming said amorphized region.

Claim 8 (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 7 wherein said energetie ions are selected from the group consisting of B, Ga, In, C, Si, Ge, N, P, As, Sb, rare gas ions, and any isotope or mixtures thereof.

Claim 9 (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 7 wherein said energetic ions comprise Ge or its isotopes as the energetic ions.

Claim 10 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said amorphizing is carried out by ion implantation.

Claim 11 (Original) The method of Claim 10 wherein the defective semiconductor crystal material is maintained at a temperature below 20°C during said ion implantation.

Claim 12 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said amorphizing is carried out by plasma immersion implantation.

Claim 13 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said amorphizing is carried out by a plasma discharge source.

Claim 14 (Original) The method of Claim 13 wherein said plasma discharge source is a radio-frequency or a direct-current plasma discharge source.

Claim 15 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said amorphized region has a depth, as measured from an upper surface of the defective semiconductor crystal material, from about 1 to about 200 nm.

Claim 16 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said amorphizing is performed by ion implantation using an ion dose of about 10¹² to about 10¹⁶ atoms/cm².

Claim 17 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said step of thermally treating is performed in an inert gas ambient.

Claim 18 (Original) The method of Claim 17 wherein said inert gas comprises He, Ar, N₂, Xe, Kr, Ne or mixtures thereof.

Claim 19 (Original) The method of Claim 17 wherein said inert gas ambient is diluted with an oxygen-containing gas.

Claim 20 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said step of thermally treating is performed at a temperature of about 500°C or greater.

Claim 21 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said step of thermally treating comprises a furnace anneal.

Claim 22 (Original) The method of Claim 21 wherein said furnace anneal is performed at a temperature of about 500°C or greater for a time period of about 15 minutes or greater.

Claim 23 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein said step of thermally treating comprises a rapid thermal anneal (RTA).

Claim 24 (Original) The method of Claim 23 wherein said RTA is carried out at a temperature of about 800°C or greater for a time period of about 10 minutes or less.

Claim 25 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the step of thermally treating comprises a spike anneal.

Claim 26 (Original) The method of Claim 25 wherein the spike anneal is performed at a temperature of about 900°C or greater for a time period of about 5 seconds or less.

Claim 27 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the step of thermally treating is performed to a single targeted temperature.

Claim 28 (Original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the step of thermally treating is performed using various ramp and soak cycles.

Claim 29 (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 1 wherein the steps of amophizing amorphizing and thermally treating are repeated any number of times.

Claim 30 (Currently Amended) A method of improving the material quality of a defective semiconductor crystal material comprising the steps of:

introducing energetic ions into a region of a defective semiconductor crystal material to form an amorphous amorphized region within said defective semiconductor crystal material, said defective semiconductor crystal material comprising a heterostructure containing epitaxial growth-related defects and said amorphized region does not extend to a buried insulating layer within said defective crystal material; and

heating the amorphized defective semiconductor crystal material containing said amorphized region to recrystallize said amorphized region forming a recrystallized region that has a reduced defect density, in terms of said epitaxial growth-related defects, as compared to the defective semiconductor crystal material.

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Claim 31 (Currently Amended) A method of improving the material quality of a defective semiconductor crystal material comprising the steps of:

implanting energetic ions into a region of a defective semiconductor crystal material to form an amorphous amorphized region within said defective semiconductor crystal material, said implant is performed at an ion dose from about 10^{12} - 10^{16} atoms/cm², said defective semiconductor crystal material comprising a heterostructure containing epitaxial growth-related defects and said amorphized region does not extend to a buried insulating layer within said defective crystal material; and

heating the amorphized defective semiconductor crystal material containing the amorphized region to recrystallize said amorphized region forming a recrystallized region that has a reduced defect density, in terms of said epitaxial growth-related defects, as compared to the defective semiconductor crystal material, said heating is performed using a rapid thermal annual that is carried out a temperature of about 800°C or greater for a time period of about 10 minutes or less.

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